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Green Corrects Wagner's Wrong Interpretations Of N.L.R.A. Amendments

On April 11 the Senate Committee on Education and Labor began its hearings on proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York was the first witness. He epitomized the history and results of the Labor Act from its passage by Congress in 1935, its enactment, he said, being achieved "with the active co-operation of the American Federation of Labor."

Senator Wagner expressed his opposition to certain amendments, notably those offered by Senator Burke of Nebraska, which were evidently designed to destroy the effectiveness of the act in protecting the workers' right to organize in labor unions.

In addition to the Burke amendments the Committee on Education and Labor had before it the amendments sponsored by the American Federation of Labor contained in the bill introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. The purpose of the A.F.L. amendments is to strengthen the Labor Act and prevent its being used by the National Labor Relations Board to destroy A.F.L. unions and build up the C.I.O., whose aim is likewise the destruction of the American Federation of Labor.

Wagner's Criticisms

Senator Wagner criticized two of the A.F.L. amendments. One of them, he said, would remove from the Labor Act the provision that employers shall not "interfere" with the self-organization of their employees. He claimed that this amendment would "remove a form of protection" for workers that is basic in the Labor Act and similar measures.

Another amendment in the Walsh bill sponsored by the A.F.L., Senator Wagner said, "would authorize the district courts to issue proper writs at any time to compel the board to perform its functions and duties." This amendment, he claimed, would cause delay in determining cases by enabling the parties concerned to "shuffle" matters in dispute back and forth between the courts and the Labor Board.

At the conclusion of the opening hearing held by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor William Green, president of the A.F.L., issued the following comment on Senator Wagner's statement:

"Senator Wagner's statement was in general accord with the position of the A.F.L. except in two particulars.

"The senator objected to the removal of the word 'interference' in the section of the law dealing with unfair labor practices by employers.

"This was done in the amendments sponsored by the A.F.L. because the National Labor Relations Board has stretched the word 'interference' to cover any and all situations.

Employer Interference

"Many of its interpretations have been so far-fetched as to confound the intent of the law. To remedy such abuses of discretionary power we have specifically stated in our amendments what actually constitutes employer interference with the legitimate activities of labor unions.

"We want the rules of the game plainly stated

in the law so that they can be fully understood by workers, employers and the board alike.

"Secondly, the senator complains of the amendment giving the federal district courts jurisdiction to issue appropriate writs to compel the board to perform its duties. He says this amendment will result in delay and prolonged litigation. We see no such danger.

"The object of this amendment is to provide judicial review of decisions of the board in representation cases and to compel the board to act in a case on petition of an aggrieved union.

"At present the board asserts its decisions in representation cases are final and not subject to review in any court of the land. We consider this position by the board entirely unfair and un-American.

"In his statement Senator Wagner made it clear that he feels the A.F.L. desires to strengthen and perfect the National Labor Relations Act.

"We believe his expressed sympathy with our motives should serve to refute false and ridiculous charges by dual labor groups seeking to misrepresent the Federation's position.

"Senator Wagner stated that the A.F.L. gave him full support in the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act.

Arbitration Award to Building Service Men Gives Wage Increases

Charles Hardy, international vice-president of the Building Service Employees' Union, and George Hardy, business agent of Building Service Employees' Union, Local 87, announce the signing of an arbitration award covering 850 janitors and janitresses in one hundred San Francisco office buildings granting wage increases of from 8 to 9 per cent, retroactive to December 1, 1938. The retroactive pay is estimated to total \$40,000, the monthly payroll increase amounting to over \$8000 for 700 janitors and 150 janitresses. In addition, annual vacations were increased from one to two weeks, with pay for all employees involved. The monetary value of the additional week is estimated to be \$24,000 annually.

Arthur C. Miller, local attorney, served as arbitrator in the settlement. The union's case was presented by Sam Kagel of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau.

The agreement will run until July, 1941. If the agreement is not opened as to wages until its expiration date the total increase in payroll for the period May, 1939, to July, 1941, will be approximately \$270,000.

The wages were increased from \$115 to \$125 for janitors and from \$92.50 to \$100 per month for janitresses. The increase in paid vacations from one to two weeks affects all the employees involved.

The union's request for a forty-hour week was denied at this time because of other features of the award and other factors, according to Arbitrator Miller.

In addition to the approximately 800 employees covered by this award it is understood that the award will affect some 800 other janitors and janitresses in San Francisco. This will have the effect of doubling the monetary gains made.

Case Against Bridges Affected by Decision Of U.S. Supreme Court

The famous "Strecker case," determination of which was expected to have an important bearing upon the proceedings in the Department of Labor having for their object the deportation of Harry Bridges of San Francisco, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the West Coast, was decided this week by the United States Supreme Court.

The court ruled that former membership in the Communist party of the United States does not subject an alien to deportation, and ordered the release in custody of George G. Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark., one-time communist whom the Department of Labor sought to deport.

The decision had been eagerly awaited as a guide to Secretary of Labor Perkins in determining whether to press deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges. The Labor Department would make no immediate statement on the effect of the ruling on the case involving Bridges, who has been described as a communist by witnesses before the Dies committee.

Justice Roberts Writes Decision

Justices McReynolds and Butler dissented, contending that Strecker should be deported.

"The government," Justice Roberts said in his majority opinion, "insists that (deportation legislation) embraces an alien who, after entry, has become a member of an organization membership in which, at the time of his entry, would have warranted his exclusion, although he has ceased to be a member at the time of his arrest.

"We hold that the act does not provide for the deportation of such an alien.

"The fact that naturalization is denied to an alien only on the ground that he is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining disbelief in or opposition to organized government, and not for past membership or affiliation, lends added force to this view."

Opinion of Minority

In dissenting for himself and Justice Butler, Justice McReynolds said that the "construction of the statute adopted by the court seems both unwarranted and unfortunate."

"If by the simple process of resigning or getting expelled from a proscribed organization an alien may thereby instantly purge himself after months or years of mischievous activities, hoped for protection against such conduct will disappear. Escape from the consequences of deliberate violations of our hospitality should not become quite so facile."

Roberts' opinion dealt with a ruling by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals against the government. The Eastern Louisiana Federal District Court had denied an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Attack on Secretary Perkins

Strecker was ordered deported in 1934 under a 1918 statute barring from this country aliens who advocate or join an organization which advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States.

Controversy over the Bridges angle of the case reached the stage of introduction in the House of

an impeachment resolution against Secretary Perkins and other Labor Department officials. The resolution, by Representative Thomas, was tabled by the House.

STRECKER ELATED

Joseph G. Strecker, advised at Hot Springs, Ark., that the United States Supreme Court had ruled in his favor in the deportation case, was so elated he could not speak for the moment. Then he smiled and exclaimed:

"I knew they were going to turn me loose, because I fight for democracy."

Strecker added: "I knew they wouldn't send me out of the country, because I'm no communist. I never did anything to anybody. I'm a good citizen, just like anybody else."

BRIDGES' COMMENT ON DECISION

"I don't expect this will silence the forces clamoring for my deportation," said Bridges in a statement given to the press. He continued:

"In fact, they'll probably come back with a renewed outburst of propaganda and seek some new angle. They do not base their attack on my record or affiliations, but on an aggregation of corrupt and perjured testimony concocted by red-scare racketeers, stool pigeons and underworld characters.

"Their object is to fill the press with insinuations and slander as much as it is to get me deported. Many of the parties raising the loudest cry for my deportation know as well as I do that the charges are faked and that there are no legitimate grounds. But they're satisfied to raise a publicity clamor that they hope will create prejudice.

"My deportation would be a serious loss to a lot of racketeers and publicity hacks who make their living by yelling, 'Deport Bridges.'

"The Supreme Court decision substantiates the sober position taken by the Department of Labor in the face of hysterical demands raised by employer groups and the heads of the American Legion. Meanwhile I will continue in all possible steps to obtain my citizenship papers.

"Any bearing the Strecker case has on mine is purely technical. I have already denied all the charges voiced against me a hundred times. How-

ever, I expect they will continue publicizing them long after they have been wholly discredited and even after I have obtained my citizenship papers."

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENT

Representative Thomas of New Jersey asserted Tuesday that the Supreme Court's decision in the Strecker case provided "justification for an immediate shakeup" in the Labor Department.

He said in a statement that Secretary Perkins had appealed a weak case "in order to save Harry Bridges and other communist aliens from deportation."

It was Thomas who brought impeachment charges, later rejected by the House, against Miss Perkins on the ground she had not enforced the deportation laws against Bridges.

Chairman Dies of the House Committee on Un-American Activities said in another statement that the Strecker case had "no important bearing" on that of Bridges.

The evidence in the Bridges case, he said, showed the union leader was a communist at the time the deportation warrant was issued.

"The Department of Labor," he said, "has no excuse to delay any longer the deportation of Bridges."

CAR PURCHASES

The average new-car buyer comes into the market about every third year, reports the California State Automobile Association. Some recent estimates indicate that the average used-car buyer replaces his car about every sixteen months.

Sacramento's Centennial

Sacramento and the fifteen other counties of "California's Golden Empire" are making a romantic and colorful contribution to California's Fiesta Year. This is the Sacramento-Golden Empire Centennial, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Sacramento by General John A. Sutter, which brought the first civilization to interior California.

Replete with thrills and spectacles, the gala Centennial will start May 1, when historic Sutter's Fort, established in 1839 and now restored to its original condition, will be opened. The fort will be inhabited by characters representing Sutter, James Marshall, discoverer of gold, Kit Carson, Bret Harte, General John C. Fremont, Mark Twain and other pioneer figures who will live in the fort under the same conditions as in the early days.

The picturesque mining towns which sprang up following Marshall's epochal gold discovery, which altered the course of a democracy, will be revived with construction of "Roaring Camp," a typical Mother Lode mining village of the gold rush days. "Roaring Camp" opens May 12.

The Centennial is being conducted under civic sponsorship.

A.F.L. Upheld on Appeal From N.L.R.B. Decisions

A warning that the National Labor Relations Board should be fair and reasonable in all its rulings was issued in an opinion handed down by Judge Otto Kerner of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, reversing the board's citation of the Jefferson Electric Company, Bellwood, Ill., for alleged unfair labor practices.

The board's action was based on a complaint filed by the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers of America, C.I.O. affiliate, charging that the company had given undue assistance to an American Federation of Labor union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Findings of the board favored the C.I.O. union. The board directed the company to vacate its contract with the A.F.L. union and ordered it to reinstate three employees alleged to have been discharged because of membership in the C.I.O. The firm attacked the ruling in the courts.

Company Held Neutral

The court said that the company had remained strictly neutral, had not acted to prevent unionization of its employees, to discourage C.I.O. membership or encourage affiliation with the A.F.L.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. controversy, the court said, "has brought a distinct cleavage in the American labor movement, leaving in its wake unnecessary unrest and strife." This, it pointed out, makes it doubly necessary for the labor board to insist on substantial evidence before favoring one side or the other in any dispute.

This opinion followed a decision by Judge Cornelius J. Harrington of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in which he held that picketing was legal under the Illinois anti-injunction act even though employees of the picketed shop were not union members. The union in the case was Auto Transport Teamsters' Union, Local No. 713, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; the company, the Standard Unit Parts Corporation of Chicago.

Ruling Based on Constitution

Judge Harrington based his opinion on the free speech clause in the United States Constitution, holding that picketing was the union's only method of publicizing its dispute with the employer. His decision dissolved a temporary injunction which he had issued, and it is the first victory in the Illinois State and Chicago Federation of Labor's campaign to preserve labor's picketing rights, which were threatened by an Illinois Appellate Court's decision restraining Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Union, Local No. 548-E, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, from picketing a Chicago beauty shop, the employees of which were not union members.

The teamsters' union was represented by Daniel D. Carmell, attorney for the Illinois State and Chicago Federations of Labor.

First Lady of Land Unintentionally Travels on Strike-Bound Plane

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, who has shown her sympathy for workers striving for better wages and working conditions, was placed in an embarrassing position last week when she arrived at Newark, N. J., from Washington aboard an Eastern Air Lines plane on her way to Seattle to visit her daughter. She was unaware, she said, that maintenance men of the line were on strike.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not know of the strike "until someone handed me a paper at the airport in Washington." She said she had no time to change plans, adding, "If I had had more time I would have come to New York by train."

She said she would leave by plane the following day on another line for Seattle.

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Prizes Are Awarded to Student Essay Winners

Lowell and Mission High Schools shared the honors in the essay contest, open to every high school student in San Francisco, under the joint sponsorship of the San Francisco Labor Council and American Federation of Teachers No. 61.

Elizabeth Baget of Lowell High School won the first prize; Arden Huston, also of Lowell, won second prize; third prize went to Albert Anderson of Mission High, and fourth prize was won by Robert Henderson of Mission.

Trophies, consisting of silver cups, together with cash prizes donated by local labor unions, were awarded to the four winners, and the San Francisco Labor Council cup, offered to the high school whose pupil won first prize, went to Lowell High School.

The subject of the essay contest was "Organized Labor—America's Problem or Opportunity?" Hundreds of essays were submitted, and the panel of judges, consisting of Daniel C. Murphy, Charles Derry, Dr. Jacob Weinstein, Arthur Eggleston and Dr. Myer Cohen, had a difficult time picking the winners from among the many excellent essays submitted.

Organizations which contributed to the success of the contest were Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen, Local 1285; San Francisco Federation of Teachers, Local 61; Construction and General Laborers, Local 261; Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants, Local 44; Knit Goods Workers, Local 191, I.L.G.W.U.; Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 36; Waitresses' Union, Local 48; Department Store Workers, Local 1100; Millinery Workers No. 40; Carmen's Union, Division 1004, and the San Francisco Labor Council.

Copies of these essays are being entered in the national essay contest sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers, and open to every high school student in America.

Criminal Syndicalism Repeal Bill Fails of Committee Approval

The fight to repeal the California criminal syndicalism law was taken up in the Legislature at Sacramento last week, and after nearly three hours of debate the Committee on Judiciary of the Assembly voted, 8 to 6, to send the repeal bill to the floor of that body without recommendation.

Labor leaders, an acknowledged communist, a spokesman for the International Labor Defense and the Civil Liberties Union joined Assemblyman Paul Richie, Democrat, in urging repeal. Ritchie introduced the repeal bill.

Battling against repeal were such figures as Phil Bancroft, Republican nominee for United States senator at the last election; Thomas J. Riordan, former state commander of the American Legion; Fred B. Mallman of Oakland, spokesman for the Elks' Association of California, and Dave Pekin-pah, of Fresno, farmer leader representing the State Chamber of Commerce.

Richie, urging passage of the repeal measure, declared that the criminal syndicalism statute does not "fit in with labor legislation, particularly that which is coming out of Washington."

Ernest Bessig, of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the law is opposed by both the A.F.L. and C.I.O. and is retained on the books at the

insistence of farm organizations to block the successful unionization of agricultural workers.

Assemblyman Jack Tenney, chairman of the committee, asked Bancroft if he were the "Associated Farmer from the Russ building, San Francisco."

"You have been misinformed so often by these parlor pinks," retorted Bancroft, "that I don't blame you for your question. But I am a farmer from Walnut Creek."

Richie's unusual action in moving that his repeal bill be reported out without recommendation was declared to be based on the fact that the majority of the committee had informed him he could not hope to get it out with a favorable recommendation.

5000 TANKER MEN ON STRIKE

Crews of approximately 165 oil tankers were called ashore on strike after labor contract negotiations between five oil companies and the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.) ended unsuccessfully, says a New York dispatch. The old contract between the two groups has expired. Union headquarters estimated 5000 men were involved in the strike call.

Contra Costa County Council To Test Anti-Picketing Ordinance

The Contra Costa County Labor Council, which contends the Antioch anti-picketing ordinance is invalid, launched a test case on it this week.

The council delegated William V. Watson, Martinez teamster, to picket a non-union laundry in Antioch.

He was promptly arrested, pleaded not guilty, waived a jury trial and was fined \$150 for violating the ordinance. His attorneys immediately filed notice of appeal.

Unfair to Musicians

Musicians' Union No. 6, through Eddie T. Burns, business representative, has notified the Labor Council that it is endeavoring to unionize the following places: Italian Athletic Club, 1626 Stockton street; Piemonte Social Club, 576 Green street, and Townsend Club, 172 Golden Gate avenue.

"Musicians' Union No. 6," the communication says, "has used every effort to unionize these places, which have been unfair by employing non-members. We request all locals to have posted a stay-away notice on their bulletin boards, which will be sent to them. This will assist us materially in unionizing them."

Townsend Pension Plan May Be Brought to Vote

An intimation was given in the federal House of Representatives last week that the Townsend and other old-age pension "plans" will be brought out on the floor for debate and a vote.

Supporters of the plans sought to obtain a definite promise that this would be done, but both Democratic and Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee insisted a decision had not been reached.

No old-age pension legislation has been considered in executive session, they said, and added that until this is done it would not be wise to anticipate what the verdict will be.

However, Congressman John W. McCormack of Massachusetts was believed to have indicated the views of his colleagues when he said he favors giving the House an opportunity "to vote upon, to talk about and discuss the Townsend bill and any similar bill."

McCormack is on the Ways and Means Committee and presided at its hearings on social security while Chairman "Bob" Doughton was away because of illness.

FIRST MOTOR CAR

Carl Benz of Manheim, Germany, built the first road vehicle to be propelled by an internal combustion hydro-carbon engine in 1885, according to the California State Automobile Association. The first Benz car was a tricycle, with a single-cylinder, four-cycle, water-cooled motor, using electric ignition and a mechanical carburetor. It developed a speed of almost ten miles per hour.

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Receipts for Payments

Will the Social Security Act be amended so as to give each worker a receipt for everything paid for him toward old-age and unemployment benefits—or not? No one knows. All labor wants this, and the more urgently labor expresses its wishes the better. But no decision seems to have been reached yet.

Mr. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, has at least twice gone out of his way to suggest that this way of insuring the workers be adopted. But it has not been.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has written: "Thousands of wage earners have not in their possession any evidence indicating their equities in old-age pensions." And thousands, possibly millions, remain in just the same fix as before.

The required amendment has been offered to the Security Act, but it is not being pushed. Undoubtedly its passage would cause a little trouble and bother. But it is needed.

German Workers' Status

When you are inclined to grumble at the condition of the worker in the United States, pause for a moment and reflect upon the contrast between your lot and that of the toiler in the German Reich. The foreign editor of the San Francisco "Chronicle" related this incident in his daily column one day last week:

"The German worker under the new totalitarian economy is slipping daily nearer to a condition of serfdom. The Reich got a startling example of the situation yesterday when a Weimar housemaid was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. She had 'unauthorizedly and without notice' left her place of employment.

"A general decree was issued two years ago forbidding any worker to leave his or her place of employment without the permission of the Reich authorities. The offer of better wages is not considered a justifiable reason for taking a new job.

"The press called attention to the imprisonment of the maid in Weimar as 'an impressive warning.'"

The Growing Love of Music

A report by Nikolai Sokoloff, director of the Federal Music Project of the W.P.A., gives some startling figures on the work of that project since its beginning in October, 1935, say three and a half years ago. It has presented 6772 compositions of American composers, born or living in this country, 1114 of whom are living here yet.

Mrs. Florence Kerr, figuring out the audiences, concludes that no less than 128,268,000 persons have heard the programs or other musical per-

formances since they started in 1935, including 16,359 orchestra programs.

"Unless these figures seem to assume astronomical proportions," Dr. Sokoloff says in his report, "it must be remembered that a single program by the Wisconsin Federal Symphony Orchestra last August drew 40,000 persons to a Milwaukee park, and a series of symphony programs in San Francisco averaged 7000 listeners for each concert. Outdoor performances of Savoy opera in Cincinnati were heard by 75,000 in a two weeks' run, and nightly audiences of 7000 are not unusual during the summer. A band concert by an Ohio unit attracted 12,000 persons.

"There is evidence of a great eagerness for music on the part of the American people, and this is attested by the fact that multitudes go to the Project's concerts again and again. Many of these have had the opportunity of hearing living music for the first time, and it is certain that a significant new audience structure, a body of concert regulars and music lovers, is in the making."

Roosevelt on the C.C.C.

President Roosevelt sent a message to the dinner which celebrated the sixth anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps, saying, in part:

"I believe that the boys who have served in the C.C.C. have become better citizens. I believe there are thousands of other boys who should have the opportunity which the C.C.C. offers while they carry out the enormous conservation program which is vital to our welfare. I hope the C.C.C. will long continue, under wise direction, the job it has so well begun."

At least 99.87 per cent of Americans feel the same. The C.C.C. brings the contact with nature which every young man should have in some way. The only fault is that all lads, so far, have not had the same chance; but perhaps that lies in the future.

For the second time a discharge petition to permit the lower house of Congress to discuss the war referendum has been filed. Under pressure from the administration discussion of the amendment was prevented in the last Congress in spite of a similar petition. Two hundred and eighteen names must be obtained on a discharge petition to get a measure out of committee and onto the floor of the House.

Union Members' Responsibility

The following article by William Green in the April "Federationist," addressed primarily to Federal Labor Unions, applies with equal force to all trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or other genuine trade unions:

"Local unions are the units by which the labor movement is built. No movement can be stronger than its local unions. The progress of the whole movement is conditioned by the ability of local unions to perform their functions and get results. Officers and members have a joint responsibility in making a union effective. Members must acknowledge problems and agree upon policies to be followed. Officers must be able to represent and advise the membership and carry out group decisions.

"Officers and members have a responsibility for protecting the union against those who want to use it to further their own ends. A question or a protest should be lodged by alert members just as soon as such a purpose is disclosed. Many union members say they hesitate to take the floor because they believe in freedom of discussion. But a communist advocate can be discredited by a few well-directed questions that make plain the purpose of the talk or proposal. All unions are familiar with communist tactics. The communists caucus before going into meetings and plan out a line of action, assigning special duties to specific persons. If the membership is off guard it is not long before the plotters have their men in key positions and are in control. But if the membership is on guard and they challenge communist proposals on the ground that the union should know what it is voting on, the union will be protected by its natural inclination for constructive policies.

"Communists are trained to deny their party membership, so don't be deceived on that point. Judge the person's affiliations by the kind of proposal he makes. Communists in unions are disarmed to the extent that they are detected and labeled, and their tactics subjected to rigorous examination.

"Every union should provide itself with ways to study its problems and get all available information on them. Set up your own channels for information—don't leave this avenue to persons anxious to get into power. Unions, like all other human institutions, either go forward or backward. They cannot remain at the same level. In the last analysis the responsibility rests upon the membership."

Firing the Customers

Ten thousand eight hundred W.P.A. workers have been laid off in New York City. They were laid off because it became clear that Congress was going to cut the work relief funds.

That practically all labor is against such a cut is clear. But what is quite unexplained is how people talking about recovery can think they will find it in this fashion. It's been tried. Cutting W.P.A. expenditures threw prosperity into a down-spin more than two years ago. Increased expenditures started business up again; and again came the agitation for a cut which already has had bad results.

"Where," as the Philadelphia "Record" put the case, "is the economy in firing the customers?"

Colonel Harrington, when he succeeded to the headship of the W.P.A., laid down a principle that is bound to become permanent. He said, in substance, that the worker who can work has a right to public employment if private industry cannot give him a job. The more steadily the country works toward that goal, the fewer and less violent will be the ups and downs in business.

Concerning Crime

The Criminal Justice Association of Washington reports that major crimes in the nation's capital dropped 34.3 per cent in 1938, compared to the record of 1937. Major crimes include all crimes of violence from aggravated assault to murder, and arson, perjury, forgery, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. The director of the association laid the improvement to quicker trials, stiffer sentences and greater public interest in crime.

Stiffer punishment as a permanent deterrent of crime is more than doubtful. England had more crime in proportion to population when she had something over 100 crimes punishable by death than she has now. Quicker trials, meaning surer punishment, does have a lasting effect. But public interest in crime, if turned in the right way, is most potent of all.

Josiah Flint wrote forty years ago that the young men committing violent crimes were drawn mainly from the more energetic slum dwellers who couldn't get satisfactory or permanent jobs. His diagnosis is true yet.

Comment on the News

(I. L. N. S.)

An old fake seems to be trying to stage a comeback.

Those who remember the Calvin Coolidge administration will quite likely recall the "official spokesman" of the White House who delivered himself of various and sundry comment and sayings.

The official spokesman held forth following a meeting of President Coolidge and the Washington newspaper correspondents.

The official spokesman was the great myth of the Coolidge regime. His spooky, shadowy form was never seen, was never heard to move about, or to speak, yet he was quoted at length.

The official spokesman was, of course, "Honest Cal" himself, but for a long time this was scarcely mentioned in print. The newspapers acted as if they were afraid of ghosts.

* * *

Finally revolt against the deception of the official spokesman raised its head and certain newspapers began to demand that the President cease his pretense of talking through the "spokesman" and that he talk as Calvin Coolidge to the newspaper men.

Then the "spokesman" was ridiculed in Congress, the nation started to joke about the "spokesman" and he suddenly vanished, apparently for good.

But he's back in these days, so far a cry from the Coolidge regime.

He's not called the official spokesman any more, but reappears in the guise of "sources close to the White House," "an authorized White House spokesman," "a friend of the President" and the like.

* * *

So far the official spokesman has been devoting himself largely to international affairs.

He is seemingly cultivating a scary, jittery state of mind over events in Europe.

Remarks of the spokesman from Warm Springs, just before President Roosevelt returned to Washington, breathed a spirit of alarm.

"Persons close to the President" were represented as saying various things about the dictatorships and the alleged effect of their aggressive moves on the safety of the United States.

Roundabout phrases were used to conceal the fact that the President was talking, Raymond Clapper, Washington columnist, points out.

* * *

White House spokesmen, in any administration, are simply devices for expressing opinions without taking direct responsibility for them.

The spokesman is a pretty transparent humbug and has no place in a democracy. In this generation it runs the danger of being laughed to death.

So it would seem the better part of wisdom for the White House to drop the attempt to revive a ghost of other days.

* * *

The Washington "Daily News" makes an effective editorial plea for business and industry to pay more attention to good news in America and less to bad news in Europe.

"Constant drumming of war news from abroad" has affected business nerves and induced a defeatist attitude, the "News" says.

There is plenty of constructive and cheering news right here at home, the "News" adds.

But why don't the "News" and other papers which see the situation in the same light play up constructive news more than they do?

Less emphasis on European gloom and more emphasis on American cheer might help business and industry to do business, to attend to their knitting, and not worry unduly about Europe.

A husband is a person who expects his wife to save \$50 out of the \$20 he didn't give her.

ANOTHER FABLE DISCREDITED

The hoary fable that aliens constitute a large portion of the relief recipients was blasted in San Francisco by a report filed by Dr. Dewey Anderson, California director of relief. Only 5.9 per cent of the relief funds distributed was received by non-citizens. Of the 213,000 Californians on relief, 3100 were non-citizens.

APPRECIATES AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Frank Rusoti, a Kalamazoo, Mich., paper-mill worker, renounced an Italian fortune rather than forfeit his American citizenship. "I would rather be a mill worker here than king of Italy," Rusoti said. "My American citizenship means more to me than any possession. I'm relinquishing my claim to the money."

W.P.A. "Jokes" Not Humorous

(Hartford "Courant," Hartford, Conn.)

The American Federation of Actors has announced a positive prohibition against jokes directed by its members against the W.P.A. and its employees. The regulation was hardly necessary; one W.P.A. joke is very much like another, and the main point on which they are based—slow motion—is by this time almost as stale as "Who was the lady I seen you with last night?" There was a time when the concept of a man resting on a shovel raised laughter; today it is good only for a yawn.

But it is not only over-familiarity that has dulled the point of the W.P.A. joke. Hartford, at least, has had one exciting demonstration of the fact that W.P.A. employees can work amazingly well when their hearts are in their jobs. Last September, when the flood waters threatened to repeat the disaster of 1936, hundreds—at times, thousands—of W.P.A. workers slaved day and night to build the sandbag dikes along Sheldon street and Van Dyke avenue that kept the flood out of the city. No one who saw the devoted work by the W.P.A. men during those hours when no one knew whether or not the river could be held back can smile at even the freshest gag concerning the inertia of the employees of the Works Progress Administration.

Let's Count Our Mercies

(Washington "Daily News")

The constant drumming of war news from abroad has got this country into a state of suspense that we think is much out of focus. Business, already bad because of domestic reasons, is getting rapidly worse because of the foreign crises. The stock market keeps dropping, trade is off, and a general condition of timidity seems to be growing. A sort of "it's inevitable and we're bound to get into it" psychology has developed, defeatist and dangerous.

While all this is evolving we ought instead to be going ahead and selling our waffle irons. Certainly, if international trouble should come, nothing could be worse than for us all to be caught with economic anemia. A recovered prosperity, combined with a reasonable degree of harmony among all elements in our country, would constitute a weapon of defense bigger than the biggest navy we could build. Those should be our immediate and our constant aims.

We just are not realizing how relatively fortunate we are. Apparently we have forgotten that more than 3000 miles of ocean still separate us from invasion; that, with all our depression troubles, we are yet the richest nation in the world and the best equipped, with natural resources, man-power, inventive genius and productive capacity, to take care of ourselves in any sort of clinch. It would do us all good if we could spend a few days in London, for example, among the gas masks and the bomb shelters and the trenches they have dug in the parks, and see what it really is to have something to be scared about.

Review of World Events

I. L. N. S.

British labor seems approaching a conflict in its own ranks.

The British trade union economic committee was told by the Trade Union Congress to write a report on the unemployment problem. It has done so. It has declared that socialism cannot be tried in Britain at this time; that the idea that unemployment is the fault of the capitalist system is "unscientific and out of date," and urges regional boards to plan jobs for their own areas with less interference.

Seeing that the Labor party of Britain has been a party aiming toward socialism, the general council of the Trade Union Congress doesn't know whether to accept this report or reject it.

It is significant that Sir Stafford Cripps, who is campaigning for a popular front like the one they had in France for some time, and while also a socialist, wants to shelve most socialistic plans for a time.

* * *

A summary of the last six years throws a significant light on current international events.

January 30, 1933, Hitler became chief of Germany. By spring the persecution of the Jews was well launched. By summer the German labor unions were abolished and their treasuries confiscated, and all the stubborn German labor leaders were either cowed by the tortures of the concentration camps or killed.

In 1934 several hundred prominent nazis were killed, and a revolt checked in that way.

In 1935 Italy attacked Ethiopia. The League of Nations imposed "sanctions" on Italy, but the restrictions were not enforced.

In 1936 Franco came over to Spain with his Moors, soon reinforced by Italians and Germans. In Ethiopia the Italians completed the open conquest.

* * *

In 1937 Japan started her second time in China. The slaughter has been terrific. Spanish war went right on.

In 1938 war went on in Spain and China. In March Hitler raided Austria. There was no real fighting, but more than 2000 Austrian Jews committed suicide before the end of April. No one knows how many died in the prison camps.

In September, 1938, the Czechoslovak republic was stabbed a mortal blow. In March, 1939, it was blotted out. Spain surrendered to Franco. Hitler has annexed Memel, on the Baltic. Fighting goes on in China. Italy is seizing Albania, a country a shade larger than Vermont, with the population of Colorado.

Five countries, independent at first, are conquered—Ethiopia, Austria, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Albania; one is half-conquered, China. At least a million people were killed in Spain; the dead in China must top twice a million; Ethiopia—no one knows.

LABOR'S INTERESTS JEOPARDIZED

Unless the breach in the ranks of labor can be healed and the millions of toilers brought together, the great accomplishments in membership growth, in improved wages and working conditions, and in progressive legislation will be in jeopardy. The difficulties are not insurmountable and must be solved for the protection and progress of the labor movement.—Daniel J. Tobin.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Members of the Assembly Committee on Education at Sacramento were inundated last week with letters relative to the Gannon-Millington compulsory flag-saluting bill. The bulk of the protests against the bill came from the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses. The bill requires that pupils from the first to the eighth grades, be compelled to salute the flag at least once a week. School authorities may expel pupils failing to do so.

Civic League Indorses Salary Standardization

Urging adoption of the salary standardization ordinance on the grounds that it will ultimately cut down city pay in top bracket jobs and apply the saving to increased pay in lower brackets, the board of governors of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs this week announced that it has unanimously voted a recommendation of the ordinance.

The Civic League represents improvement clubs and tax-paying groups throughout the city.

In announcing the indorsement Gus C. Ringole, chairman of the special committee, said:

Maximum and Minimum Salaries

"The ordinance grants raises particularly to those receiving minimum salaries, while at the same time placing a maximum considerably lower than at present paid to those in top brackets. As these in the highest brackets retire their successors will receive the lower maximum established by this ordinance, which will in time effect a material saving which is spread among those who now receive the scantiest salaries, in many cases below prevailing wages, necessary for the American standard of decent living.

"In order to remove any possible political atmosphere from standardization of salaries, Mayor Rossi appointed an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of our commercial and industrial organizations, labor, downtown property owners and taxpayers, retail merchants, women's clubs and George Skaller, representing the Civic League.

To Ban Political Favoritism

"Good municipal government demands that job and salary control be taken out of politics. The civil service system has gone a long way in bringing about this reform, but we must have absolutely equitable administration of city pay to have a complete merit system. Salary standardization will fill this need. Wages will be set by law and not by political favoritism."

CO-OPERATIVE SEARCH FOR JOBS

Members of the Jobs for Men Over 40 Clubs—who are pledged to spend a certain amount of time each week hunting employment for fellow members—report that they can more readily obtain appointments with possible employers and more successfully sell another's qualifications than they can speak for themselves. The members compare notes on prospects, exchange tips on technique, and generally function as co-operative employment agencies. Sometimes the prospective employer is so impressed that he hires the person who interviews him as well as the person for whom the job is sought—"Labor Standards."

Boycott of German Commodities Again Urged by President Green

Trenchant attacks on the ruthless dictatorial power used by Adolf Hitler, chancellor of Germany's nazi government, in over-running and seizing Czechoslovakia and Memel, coupled with a call to the people of the United States to mobilize their efforts in boycotting German-made goods until the American market for nazi products is

reduced to zero, featured the address by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on a radio program arranged by the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda and broadcast over a Columbia Broadcasting System network from Washington.

NEW ANTI-WAR ORGANIZATION

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York has announced organization of a "National Committee to Keep America Out of Foreign Wars," sponsored by himself and twenty-four present or former House members, mainly Republicans. Critical of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, his new organization states as one of its twelve purposes a desire to "counteract the inspired propaganda emanating from the White House and spokesmen of the 'new deal,' which has created mass war hysteria throughout the nation."

CROSSING DEATHS DROP

Grade crossing fatalities dropped 23 per cent during the first ten months of last year, reports the California State Automobile Association. Deaths totalled 1159, as compared with 1519 for the same period of 1937. The federal program of grade crossing elimination is regarded as a strong factor in the improvement.

Generalissimo Franco's Opinion Of His German and Italian Allies

Generalissimo Francisco Franco this week gave Europe a hint that he may have ideas of grandeur not very reassuring for France, says a writer on foreign news.

He appeared in public for the first time since the complete conquest of the republic at the Seville religious celebration of his victory.

The generalissimo was treated like a demigod. As he walked to the cathedral women threw flowers before his feet. He made a rousing oration to the throng. Said Franco: "Spain has one million men under arms, and as Spaniards they are worth five million others."

Death of 'Pat' Meherin

Pat Meherin, San Francisco political figure and former president of the State Harbor Commission, died Wednesday last. Death came at 3:35 a. m. at Stanford Hospital, and was due to acute leukemia, a blood-thinning ailment caused by an excess of white blood corpuscles. He was stricken three weeks ago with what he thought was a sore throat.

Mr. Meherin was 54. San Francisco-born, he was graduated from Sacred Heart College. Just before the 1906 fire he entered the insurance firm his father had founded in 1883.

For years he was a political associate of the late James Rolph, while Rolph was mayor and governor. In 1924 Mayor Rolph named him to the Fire Commission here.

When Rolph became governor he appointed Mr. Meherin to the Harbor Commission, a post he held for more than eight years, through the Merriam administration.

He leaves a widow, Dora; a sister, Elenore Meherin, the novelist; a son, William Patrick; two daughters, Cherie and Patricia; three brothers and three sisters.

Mr. Meherin was active in functions of the Elks, Native Sons and Knights of Columbus.

The funeral will be held today.



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Prison Contract Labor Subject of Broadcast

The American Federation of Labor presents in its April issue of "The Labor Parade," a dramatic re-enactment of organized labor's successful fight against prison contract labor.

Prison contract labor, which saw the light of day shortly after early colonization in this country, threatened the very foundation of our constitutional form of government. The viciousness of this penal system, until more recent years, slackened industrial progress, affected economic stability of local as well as national government, and brought about sweatshops, and the employment of children in many of our manufacturing plants. Labor early realized that here existed a condition that must be attacked to its very root.

The American Federation of Labor in 1881 included in its first platform a denunciation of prison contract labor as a species of slavery in its worst form. "It pauperizes free labor, demoralizes the honest manufacturers and degrades the very criminal whom it employs."

The prison contract labor system involved the hiring out of prisoners by penal institutions to private contractors, the contractors paying a stipulated fee for each prisoner. The goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by these contractors, flooded the open markets, in competition with goods manufactured by free industry and by the hands of free labor.

In 1929, the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Manufacturers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor formed a combination to fight for national legislation to abolish this and other similar evil practices.

One hundred and eighty stations throughout the United States will present the dramatic re-enactment of the outstanding events in the history of the fight against prison contract labor.

COPS WITH CANDID CAMERAS

Traffic policemen of Beverly Hills, Calif., recently were outfitted with candid cameras, to help them identify and convict traffic law violators. More recently they were provided with two-way radio sets, which run on the motorcycle battery. The cop can talk over it as he rides. It has a speaking range of approximately fifteen miles.

Migrants Decreasing

Contrary to rumors that "hordes" of migrant families are entering California, the influx of out-of-state families in search of manual employment is still continuing the decrease that started last summer.

This statement was made by Jonathan Garst, regional director of the Farm Security Administration, in citing statistics gathered by state plant quarantine inspectors at the border points of entry.

Figures on migration for each of the first two months of 1939 are the lowest recorded by border stations since June, 1935, when the count began, Garst said. In January, 1938, a total of 1876 out-of-state families entered California, while in the same month this year the number was 600. The count in February, 1938, was 1631, as against 611 families in February of the present year.

California auto licenses indicated 277 California families returning this January from other states, and 160 returning in February. In 1938 the count for the same two months tallied 624 and 321 respectively.

According to the Farm Security Administration director the estimate of family migration is reached by computing 4.65 individuals, the commonly accepted figure, to the family group.



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Another Proposal to Shake Down Motorists

Motorists of California would be subjected to fees aggregating millions of dollars under a compulsory mechanical inspection proposal presented to the present Legislature, and other disadvantages would result far outweighing any possible benefits, the California State Automobile Association declared in a statement opposing the measure.

The measure, it was pointed out by the Association, would permit any city, county or city and county to require by ordinance periodical mechanical inspection, for a fee, of any motor vehicle owned by residents or operated by anyone employed within the area. One of the results, the Association commented, would be a threatened breakdown in the existing policy of uniform state-wide motor vehicle regulations.

"Prior to the 1937 session of the Legislature," the Association statement said, "the Assembly Interim Committee reported against compulsory inspection, declaring that 'compulsory inspection of motor vehicles quickly results in a commercial racket costly to the motoring public without being effective in the reduction of traffic accidents.' An inspection measure then pending was defeated. This action was confirmed early this year by the Motor Vehicle Advisory Committee when it went on record in opposition to forced periodical mechanical inspection for a fee.

"One of the many fallacies of compulsory inspection is that when a motorist receives his inspection certificate he is inclined to feel that no further attention to his car's condition is needed for the next six months.

"Reliable statistics demonstrate that mechanical defects are found in only a slight percentage of accidents. California law already makes it illegal to operate a car that is in unsafe condition. Highway Patrol officers have full authority to stop and inspect any vehicle if there is reasonable cause to doubt its safe condition."

ODD EARLY CAR NAMES

During the forty or more years of automobile making in the United States about one thousand companies have built cars at one time or another, according to the California State Automobile Association. Such names as the "Red Bug," "Auto-go," "Dewabout," "Zip," "Gasmobile" and "Bugmobile" were found on products of the early days of the industry.

DISCARD CHAIN STORE TAX BILLS

The Court of Appeals, Kentucky's highest tribunal, has declared invalid the 1934 state tax on chain stores. The court held that "mere differences in details of conducting a business are not sufficient to justify a classification for the purpose of taxation." Following on the heels of the Georgia Legislature's action in defeating a bill to impose high taxes on chain stores, observers are of the opinion that these and similar cases indicate a growing realization of the unreasonable, arbitrary and confiscatory nature of such legislation.

U.A.W.U. Offered Charter

The A.F.L. has offered to recharter Homer Martin's branch of the United Automobile Workers' Union and appealed to other "disillusioned" C.I.O. unions to desert John L. Lewis in the interests of labor unity.

Asserting that Lewis' organization was "rapidly disintegrating," A.F.L. President William Green addressed this appeal to all unions who are "sick of it":

"Come back. We are willing to let bygones be bygones."

Martin claims his branch of the union has approximately 200,000 members.

SOCIAL EXPERIMENTATION

To stop experimentation in things social and economic is a grave responsibility. Denial of the right to experiment may be fraught with serious consequences to the nation.—Louis D. Brandeis.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIEF

More than half the business men and workers of America and their families could not stave off hunger for six months without relief. And yet relief is being fought, tooth and nail.

EXAMINATION DATE CHANGED

The date of the state examination for hospital attendant, Veterans' Home, originally scheduled for May 20, has been changed to May 18, Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, announced this week. The change in the examination date was made in order to accommodate a larger number of applicants.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CLAY MODELER

The position of instructor in clay modeling and pottery making in the state service offers an opportunity to see the International Golden Gate Exposition while working on Treasure Island. An examination for this position will be given May 13, Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, announced this week. The job, which pays \$130 a month, exists now only at Treasure Island, but at the close of the Exposition may be continued at the Industrial Home for the Blind, Oakland. Applications must be made to the State Personnel Board not later than May 6.

Idle Miners Held Eligible for State Unemployment Benefits

Pennsylvania's idle soft coal miners have been ruled eligible for unemployment compensation, after a three-week waiting period, in a ruling by Labor and Industry Secretary Hines at Harrisburg.

About one hundred thousand Pennsylvania miners have been idle, pending completion of negotiations on a new wage contract.

House Passes Bill to Extend Life of F.H.A.

The federal House of Representatives has passed the bill extending the life of the Federal Housing Administration for two years from next June 30. The bill as passed raises to \$4,000,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000,000 the amount of houses that it can insure. The F.H.A. itself wanted a limit of \$6,000,000,000.

Two things were sharply fought and decisively beaten. The Republicans tried to strike out any increase, but were beaten. Congressman Cochrane of Missouri put in an amendment which would keep land values from being boosted. He said he had known of cases where a valuation of \$40,000 was boosted to \$170,000, and one of \$170,000 to more than \$300,000.

The Cochrane amendment was adopted by a vote of 199 to 142. It was not a strictly party vote.

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Mayor Rossi Designates Union Label Week Date

"In recognition of the splendid service rendered to the people of San Francisco and California by union labor," Mayor Angelo J. Rossi has issued a proclamation setting aside the week of May 7-15 as "Union Label Week."

This announcement has aroused renewed interest in the second annual Union Label Exposition, to be held May 10 to 14 in the Civic Auditorium. Thomas A. Rotell, secretary-manager of the Union Label Section, announces that advance reservations for booths and concessions at the Exposition are pouring in faster than last year.

The annual exposition, featuring personal appearances of big-name bands and top movie and radio artists, is sponsored by the Labor Council, the Building and Construction Trades Council, the State Federation of Labor and councils of the entire Bay area.

NASTINESS AND MURDER

There is so much nastiness in modern literature that I like to write stories which contain nothing worse than a little innocent murdering.—Edgar Wallace.

NEW WAY TO WASH CARS

One blink from the headlights and an electric eye starts brushes rocking and water spraying to wash a bus in forty seconds in Cincinnati's new automatic car laundry. This stream-lined bath, equipped with Westinghouse electric controls, is in the City Transportation Company's garage.

Sympathetic Students

Militant support of the recent two-weeks strike declared by the Washington, D. C., local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America against thirteen hotels in the nation's capital whose management refused to recognize the union was received from many units not directly connected with the organized labor movement.

Among these was the Alpha Mu Chapter of Sigma Delta Kappa, the well-known national legal fraternity, composed of students of the Columbia University School of Law.

The chapter was to have had a dinner dance at one of the hotels involved in the dispute, but the dance was canceled because of the strike.

The cancellation followed a special conference called by James E. Moriarity, chancellor of Alpha Mu Chapter. The students participating in the special meeting voted unanimously not to cross the picket lines.

Moriarity said the cancellation was in line with the fraternity's labor policy.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President San Francisco Typographical Union

Last Sunday's meeting was attended by a record turnout, and much business of importance was transacted. Nomination of candidates for office to be voted on at the May 17 election was one incentive for the large gathering. That the members of No. 21 are able to think for themselves was demonstrated in no uncertain terms when, after a morning paper had distorted the facts in regard to the union's affiliation at the March meeting with Labor's Non-Partisan League, a motion to rescind that action was unsuccessful. The astounding claim was made that the union would be assessed in the amount of 1 per cent per month, which would mean better than \$2000 per month, when the fact is the dues we are paying into this organization are one (1) cent per working member per month, or a little better than \$11 per month. To enable the entire membership of No. 21 to express itself in this respect, a motion calling for withdrawal from the Non-Partisan League to go before the members for a referendum vote at the May election prevailed. This will give everyone an opportunity to become acquainted with the real facts from other sources than reactionary sheets prior to the time of voting.

Nomination of candidates to fill the different offices in the union resulted as follows:

President, Fred E. Holderby; first vice-president, O. H. Mickel, Charles Crawford; second vice-president, Al Neilson; Secretary-treasurer, M. B. MacLeod, Robert Waterson; executive committee, A. Bell, A. B. Crackbon, Clifford M. Smith, Dennis Stillwell; trustees, L. E. Angelovich, H. A. Melaas, J. A. Snyder, E. M. Stone; reading clerk, L. E. Angelovich, J. A. W. McDermott; sergeant-at-arms, E. F. Coleman; auditing committee, Clarence Abbott, J. L. Bartlett, J. A. W. McDermott, E. E. Porter, J. W. Snyder, E. M. Stone; delegates I.T.U. convention, W. P. Davis, H. Kreuger, J. A. W. McDermott, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., A. Odegard, O. J. Schimke; alternates I.T.U., E. M. Blackford, Stephen Rewak, J. W. Snyder; Typographical Conference, C. W. Abbott, A. Bell, J. W. Chaudet, W. P. Davis, R. W. Gilroy, H. D. Kreuger, G. E. Mitchell, Jr.; Labor's Non-Parti-

san League, J. L. Begon, W. P. Davis, M. S. Dunning, O. H. Mickel, Paul Shames, P. M. Thomas, Fred E. Holderby; legislative delegates, Fred E. Holderby, O. H. Mickel; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, C. W. Abbott, J. L. Bartlett, J. L. Begon, A. Bell, Charles Crawford, Henry Heidelberg, Fred E. Holderby, H. D. Kreuger, W. N. Mappin, A. G. Neilson, E. E. Porter, O. J. Schimke, Paul Shames, G. A. Sheridan, J. A. Snyder, C. M. Smith, P. M. Thomas, R. W. Waterson, L. D. Rouse; Label Section, W. P. Davis; Allied Council, A. G. Neilson, O. J. Schimke; State Federation of Labor, C. W. Abbott, A. C. Allyn, R. W. Gilroy, Stephen Rewak, L. D. Rouse, P. M. Thomas.

In complying with Section 13, page 111, of the International Book of Laws, members will be notified that with their May dues they will be given an opportunity to contribute 50 cents to the Home Endowment Fund, which is asked annually on May 12.

According to "Editor & Publisher," the Chicago "Tribune" is dropping most of its phonetic short cuts after an editorial announcing: "We're saying goodbye to simplified spelling." Printers will always welcome a newspaper's decision to speak the English language, and have stood "agast" at "trafic" in the composing room being "crumed" up by some "letherhed."

The Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21 met at union headquarters on Tuesday evening, April 18, with a large attendance. Over forty women have signed the petition as charter members, and when the charter is secured those members who have signified their intention to transfer from surrounding locals will increase the membership to a size which should interest all women relatives of members of No. 21 in signing up. Mrs. Fred Chilson of Oakland, Western organizer for the W.I.A., was again present to assist with the final details.

Philip Johnson of the "Recorder" chapel, who has been having serious trouble through a tooth infection which caused a blackening and swelling of most of his face, reports he is back to normal.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

Sunday, April 23, is the day; the time is 9:30 a. m., and the place is Sharp's Park for the April golf tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association of San Francisco. Green fees will be \$1.25 and entry fee will be by membership card of the golf association, with all guests entering for the guest flight 50 cents per guest.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present and participate. Every golf-playing member of San Francisco Typographical Union, be he a member of the Golf Association or not, is urged to come out, enjoy the sunshine and fellowship and get acquainted with the other members of the union.

Prizes will be awarded for the three classes, and everyone will play with handicaps arranged by the committee. Any new participants will be given a handicap by the committee the day of play. Foursomes have been arranged according to the classifications of the participants, and the committee urges that all those planning to play turn in their blanks to the following members immediately: "Cy" Stright, "Examiner"; J. A. W. McDermott, "Chronicle"; L. J. Brewster, "News," and Joe W. Chaudet, Perry Publishing Company, 447 Sansome street, Douglas 4788.

At the conclusion of play the outings planned by the association will be discussed, and the date set for the outings at Sleepy Hollow and at La Rinconada. All members planning to be with the association when the outings are staged should be present Sunday, when all the plans are made. Don't forget the time and place, Sunday, the twenty-third, at Sharp's Park, at 9:30 a. m. A good time and a good get-together is assured all.

Men are most apt to believe what they least understand.—Michael de Montaigne.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Fifty-eight of the 114 membership attended union meeting Sunday, April 16.

The following is the result of the election for local officers voted upon at the meeting:

President—Leroy Bennetts, 35; D. C. Ross, 23. Secretary-treasurer—Joseph P. Bailey, 45; Fred Schroth, 12. Executive Committee—N. Spang, 5; Dominic Del Carlo, 42; E. Pritchard, 24; James Molloy, 36 (two highest elected). Auditing Committee (consists of three members)—Homer Hudelson, 41; H. Langton, 32; Joseph Stocker, 45; P. R. Gaskill, 26; M. A. Michelson, 21. Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Alsop, 48; B. Krupp, 9.

The sympathy of the membership was extended Charley Parker and B. Krupp in the recent loss of their mothers, and also M. Bennediti, on the recent demise of his 22-year-old daughter.

Secretary-treasurer Joseph P. Bailey was elected to represent the union at the Mailer exhibit at the Label Exposition to be held at the Civic Auditorium in May. M. A. Michelson was elected delegate to the Non-Partisan League convention, which is to be held at the Civic Auditorium.

Reports of the executive and scale committees and secretary-treasurer were interesting and of a progressive nature.

The application of charter member and ex-president John F. Garvey for the pension was approved.

The many friends of James R. Martin of Boston Mailers' Union will be pleased to learn of his improved condition of health. In a recent letter to the writer he says:

"Please accept my thanks and convey to our mailer friends in San Francisco my thanks for the many kindnesses shown me when I was so very ill seventeen months ago. Would that I could thank each of you personally. Those are the things that make life worth while. Have been up with my clothes on for three hours a day for the last three weeks. I do believe I am over the top in illness. Of course I have my setbacks, but I am still here, and this is a great old world to live in."

The New York union has always dominated the M.T.D.U. Its supremacy in M.T.D.U. affairs may be challenged, however, since the Chicago union reaffiliated with the M.T.D.U., and Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the latter organization, has split with the New York faction. No stars of the operatic stage, however, have been more temperamental than have some mailer statesmen of Chicago and New York. It is therefore possible, and very likely probable, an "understanding" may be arrived at between the chief moguls of the Chicago and New York unions to hold a balance of power in M.T.D.U., as they did some years ago. But the accusation has never been refuted that the M.T.D.U. is a foreman-controlled organization.

"The progressive-minded members have the foremen on the run," says a member of the New York union in a letter to the writer. And he further says:

"Those who refer to the New York local as a 'Little Tammany Hall' are putting it mildly. Tammany Hall was composed of pikers when you compare them to our foremen and officials. Our president works four hours, five days a week as foreman and receives \$125 a week." He is also reported to have other income which nets him \$70 a week. Then his "side line"—president of No. 6—pays him \$2000 a year. "This," says the writer, "is only one example of our political parasites."

And yet Messrs. Roberts and Giacola, after failing to pull mailers out of the I.T.U., now say all mailers should affiliate with the M.T.D.U.

STEEL UP 70 PER CENT

Steel ingot production for the first quarter of 1939 was 70 per cent greater than in the same period a year ago, the magazine "Steel" reported last week.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

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INDEPENDENT CLUB

in

LABOR TEMPLE

16th and Capp Streets

SUNDAY, APRIL 23

1 P. M.

L. L. Heagney,
President.

Jos. A. Snyder,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Attention Is Called to "Don't Patronize" Lists

An appeal to all members of organized labor to be guided by the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor was issued this week by Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur.

"The official Federation list of unfair products and services has been revised by the executive council, and it is the duty of every member of organized labor to respect the purposes of the list and refrain from buying any product or service listed thereon," Vandeleur said.

"With the vacation season coming on, particular attention is directed to the unfair resorts of Lake County. Also, members of labor and their friends can be helpful to the growing cannery unions by refusing to buy the merchandise canned by the Pacific Grape Products Company of Modesto, whose principal brands are enumerated on the official list.

"Special attention should also be given to the various unfair national publications enumerated, as well as all other items.

"Remember, when giving consideration to the unfair list of your own community, do not forget the state-wide list, which has been pared down to a minimum, items being eliminated where campaigns were not being prosecuted by the groups which asked for listing of various products.

"Make it a point to impress the names contained in the official list on all brothers and sisters and on your friends, and you will be doing a service in behalf of all members of organized labor."

STATE FEDERATION'S "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST" (Please Read in Your Union Meeting)

The following is the official "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor, as revised by the Executive Council at its meeting held in March, 1939.

Builders—Pacific Steel Building Corporation, Los Angeles.

Foods and Beverages—Bottled Coca-Cola (in the Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley areas); also, Coca-Cola Bottling Company products ("Coca-Cola," "Delaware Punch," and all "Frost" drinks) in the entire area from, and including, Bakersfield to the southern border of the state; Pacific Coast Grape Products Company of Modesto (brands include "Dainty Mix" fruit, salad, or cocktail, "Vine Gold" spiced seedless grapes, and "Southern Beauty" sliced cling peaches); San Francisco Cracker Company of North American Biscuit Company; Walgreen drug store, Sacramento.

Publications (weekly and monthly)—Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman"); Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago (includes the magazines "Time" and "Life").

Resorts—Hoberg's, Siegler, Adams Springs, Lucerne, Austin's, Saratoga Springs, Harbin Springs. (All above resorts situated in Lake County.)

Shoe Stores—All Burt, Chandler or Leeds stores (operated by Edison Bros. Company) in California.

Stoves—Gaffers & Sattler Company, Los Angeles; O'Keefe & Merritt Company, Los Angeles.

YOU CAN BUY PREPARED UNION - MADE SANDWICHES

For your home use for less than
you can make them

Morning Glory Sandwich Co.

Fillmore 6922 TEmplebar 1466

OIL DOOR LOCKS

Car door locks should be lubricated about once a month with light oil, suggests the emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association. Bolts should be moved back and forth a few times to work the oil into the locks.

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

In the Federal Music Theater, 960 Bush street, promptly at 8:30 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday evenings, April 26 and 28, the Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration will present a double bill of comic operas, "The Two Misers," by Andre Gretry, and "The Conquest of Percy," by the San Francisco composer, Nino Comel.

Soft-Coal Miners and Operators

Agree on J. F. Dewey as Mediator

Federal mediation was accepted Tuesday last by representatives of union miners and bituminous operators who for more than five weeks have sought in vain to agree upon a new contract in New York and thus reopen the idle soft coal mines of the eight-state Appalachian area.

James F. Dewey of the United States Department of Labor intervened in behalf of Secretary Perkins, at the same time emphasizing that he held no brief from the White House itself. He talked with both delegations, announced "both sides have accepted me as mediator," and the tired conferees went back then into direct negotiations.

"Our Town" at Curran

"Our Town," the noted Pulitzer prize play, will be presented at the Curran Theater, San Francisco, for a limited engagement opening Monday night, April 24, with a gala premiere.

The original Jed Harris production, starring Frank Craven, beloved stage and screen star, and a cast of fifty, exactly as performed at the Morosco Theater in New York for a full year, is being presented on its Pacific Coast tour by Everett Weil and Ray Golden.

The play numbers among its fifty characters many of the well-known figures in the life of a typical country village—the editor, the doctor, the newspaper carrier, the milkman, the choirmaster, choir singers and the town gossips. This daily life through its very humbleness and commonness has a kind of universality and divinity.

Playwright Wilder is the only writer ever to win the Pulitzer Prize in two different divisions of literature; his novel, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," won the award in 1928 and ten years later "Our Town" was voted the outstanding American play.

Tickets are on sale at the Curran box office. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board

By Mrs. WILLIAM KITTLE, Chairman Minimum
Wage Board

On April 3, 1937, fourteen years after the Supreme Court had declared the District of Columbia minimum wage law unconstitutional, the attorney general of the United States issued an opinion that in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Washington minimum wage law, the District of Columbia law was a valid act of Congress to be administered in accordance with its terms. In June the three commissioners and executive secretary were appointed and administration under the act was immediately resumed. Within less than two years minimum-wage orders will have covered all women employees in the District who are eligible for this protection—35,000 workers in all. Six wage conferences, each composed of three employers, three employees and three public members, have listened to testimony on cost of living to the woman worker in the particular industry concerned and reached unanimous recommendations on wages in each industry.

Fortunate in being able to secure as public members the services of persons whose ability and good judgment are nationally known and recognized, the chairman of the conferences was either a judge, an eminent legislator or lawyer, a financier and philanthropist, a United States envoy, or an author. Leaders of men, they were able to impress upon the other conference members the importance of the unanimous decision in every wage recommendation. They recognized the value of compromise, but that it was not necessary to compromise principle is realized when it is stated that the retail, office, and beauty culture wages are the highest ever set in the United States by the conference method. . . . —"Labor Standards," Department of Labor.

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SHELF PRICES**

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 14, 1939

Called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, Ivan R. Bresce vice William Gillespie; Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283, H. Kaplan and Joe Kyne, replacing Esther Heathcote and William Ellis; delegates seated. The following delegates were not present, therefore not seated: Printing Pressmen No. 24, Stephen P. Kane, George G. Spooner, J. H. De la Rosa, Marie M. Healy, Joseph M. Grim, Arthur Sanford, Herbert De la Rosa Jr.; additional delegates, Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, Rosalie Giovannini, Mario Renzi, Chester Vienot, V. O. Woodard; Retail Department Store Employees, Local 1100, Ingvald J. Berg vice George Deck.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council (March 30 and April 6). C. F. May, thanking Council for its kind expression of sympathy. Bay City Metal Trades Council went on record supporting all American Federation of Labor unions in their efforts to get an agreement with the salmon-packing companies,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).
Kress Co. Stores, 939 Market, 2712 Mission.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
MacFarlane Candy Stores.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
Newberry Co. Stores, 967 Market, 2664 Mission.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

and request the Council to do likewise. Local Joint Executive Board, with reference to the activities of the State Free Employment Office, and protests same. Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen No. 1285, copy of resolution dealing with the Wagner Act. Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 21084, Santa Clara, having trouble with D. Schrio & Co. in San Jose and requesting assistance of the Council in this matter. March of Dimes Committee, thanking Council for check of \$6.30 received from Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110. Congressman Richard J. Welch, relative to resolution H. R. 4631 to amend Fair Labor Standards Act, and stating it would receive his careful attention. Casket Workers' Local No. 94, stating that the Capital City Casket Company at Sacramento is now 100 per cent union—entitled to the union label. Garment Cutters No. 45, inclosing check for \$25 for the Kress-Newberry strikers, and stating that the firm of Edward Hyman Company is now organized and entitled to the union label; will have a booth in the Union Label Exhibit in May. Congressman Franck R. Havenner, with reference to resolution H. R. 4631 to amend Fair Labor Standards Act, and stating it will have his attention. Production Machine Operators No. 1327, thanking Council and officers for their co-operation in settlement of the dispute with Western Can Company. Bottlers No. 293, with reference to their dispute with the Blue Crest Beverage Company, and requesting assistance of Council; this matter has been amicably settled. Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, inclosing \$15 for Kress-Newberry strikers. Butchers 508, inclosing check for \$25 for the Kress-Newberry strike fund. Motion Picture Projectionists, inclosing check for \$10 for Kress-Newberry strikers. Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen, inclosing check for \$100 for Kress-Newberry strike fund. Window Cleaners No. 44, inclosing check for \$10 for Kress-Newberry strike fund. Lithographers No. 17, inclosing check for \$10 for Kress-Newberry strike fund.

Referred to Executive Committee: Electrical Workers No. B-202, stating it had submitted agreement to the Electrical Switchboard Shops, and requesting the assistance of the Council in securing favorable wage rates for these underpaid workers. Leather and Pocketbook Workers' Union No. 31, stating it had reached an oral agreement with the Ganson Manufacturing Company and recalling their application for strike sanction. Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Auxiliary No. 125, submitting agreement for indorsement of the Council. Building Service Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against Peter Bradley, operator of an apartment house at 825 Bush street; requesting strike sanction on the following named buildings: C. S. Hartman, 1050 Franklin street; Mrs. Vera K. Helm, 720 Jones; Harry J. Oser, 655 Powell; W. H. Warren, 1801 California, and W. K. Karper, 1523 Laguna street. Warehousemen's Local No. 860, requesting strike sanction against the Abbott Laboratory Company, 612 Howard street. Laundry and Cleaning Drivers' Union No. 256, requesting Council to place the New System Laundry on the "We Don't Patronize List," as they violated their working agreement. Grocery Clerks No. 648, presenting complaints against the following firms: Denhard's Market, 701 Tenth avenue, and the Red Poppy Candy Company, 1549 Polk street, and requesting the Council to place them on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to the Secretary: Federated Locksmiths of San Francisco and the Peninsula No. 1331, requesting the assistance of the Council in straightening out conditions at the Crystal Palace Market. Hairdressers and Beauticians No. 148-A, requesting that the National Beauty Salon, now on the unfair list, be not advertised by the Budd Publications unless the union standard of prices is lived up to.

Resolution submitted by Delegates Hardy,

Deredi, Dreyer, Waddell, Goldberger, Rowan and Vail, with reference to a decision by the District Court of Appeals, State of California, involving the Retail Automobile Salesmen No. 1067 and other unions, the effect of which is detrimental to the interests of all organized labor. Moved that the resolution be adopted; amendment to instruct secretary to send out an immediate appeal to affiliated unions and the State Federation of Labor for funds and instruct the attorney to proceed with the appeal at once. Amendment carried. Original motion adopted. (See resolution elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

Resolution, submitted relative to the attitude of the Alaska Packers' Association toward A.F.L. fishermen and cannery workers, and requesting the assistance of the Council in securing an agreement. Resolved that the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as giving its support to all A.F.L. affiliates who wish to negotiate agreements with the Alaska Packers, and be it further resolved that this Council condemn the disruptive tactics of the C.I.O. and the Maritime Federation, and that the Alaska Packers' Association be notified of the action of this Council. Moved to adopt the resolution; carried. (See resolution in full in Labor Clarion.)

Resolution, Central Labor Council of Seattle, protesting against Transcontinental Freight Bureau of Chicago cutting freight rates on finished products and on raw materials as it works a great hardship on our Pacific Coast workers. Resolved that the Seattle Council call this matter to the attention of the Central Labor Councils of Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, urging similar or whatever other action the Council may deem advisable in this critical situation.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Communication from Musicians No. 6, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Italian Athletic Club, 1626 Stockton street; Piemonte Social Club, 576 Green street, and the Townsend Club, 172 Golden Gate avenue, toward their organization.

Referred to Label Section: Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity, with reference to unfair attitude of Dorenbecher Manufacturing Company and B. P. Johns Furniture Company toward organized labor. Photo Engravers No. 8, regarding the Label Section Exhibition to be held May 10.

Report of Executive Committee (April 3)—In the matter of Building Service Employees' Local 14, requesting strike sanction against the apartment building operated by Mrs. Stern at 2100 Jackson street; Mr. Dreyer of the union phoned to hold over one week. In the matter of Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, regarding the Drake Cleaners, your committee recommends that the matter be held over for one week and the secretary be instructed to get more information and report at the next meeting of the committee. The Bell Chain Stores were settled. The matter of the wage scale and agreement of Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7 was laid over for one week at the request of the union. In the matter of the Hairdressers and Beauticians in their complain against the Colonial Beauty Salon, no one showed for either side. In the matter of Garage Employees' Union No. 665, requesting that the Laher Tire Company, 276 Eleventh street, and the Laher Spring Tire Company of 26 Magnolia street, Oakland, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List"; after reading a letter from the company stating the general manager would be here some time this coming week, the committee recommends that the matter be laid over for two weeks, and that the secretary be instructed to write the employer and ask that no changes of employment be made until a meeting can be held with the company. In the matter of Production Machine Operators No. 1327 against the Western Can Company, asking for strike sanction; after a lengthy discussion it was decided that another meeting be held Tuesday

morning, and if no settlement was reached or favorable action leading to a settlement then the Council should automatically give strike sanction. In the matter of the Building and Construction Trades Council asking that Shumate's Pharmacy and Shumate's Commercial Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," the committee recommends that the secretary cite all unions involved to appear before the executive committee next Monday night. In the matter of Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 125, their wage scale and agreement, the matter was laid over for one week. Motion was made and carried that the Labor Day Committee be appointed to prepare for Labor Day. Motion made and carried that the secretary be instructed to cite Brother Rainbow of Boiler-makers No. 6 to appear before the committee on next Monday night to declare his intentions as to his activities on the committee. Culinary Workers brought in the matter before the executive committee with regard to Helwig's, on Stockton street, stating that they had now organized a place for everybody concerned and that in organizing the place they found a man from the Building Service Employees working on their jurisdiction, and that when the proprietor went to replace this man with a worker from Local No. 110 Mr. Hardy of the Building Service Employees indicated he would put pickets on the place in case his man was discharged. Your committee recommends that the matter be placed in the hands of the officers of the Council and that they be instructed to take this matter up with Mr. Hardy in an effort to straighten it out. Report concurred in.

Report of Executive Committee (April 10)—In the matter of Grocery Clerks' Union, Local 648, in their complaint against the Lawton Quality Market, it was reported that this matter had been settled; on their complaint against the Home Bakery, 902 Cole street, after quite a bit of discussion it was decided to hold this matter over for one week, as it was thought that both parties would get together in the next two or three days and settle this between themselves. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board in their complaint against Haas Candy Store, the matter has been laid over for one week on the request of the union and the Haas Bros. have promised to straighten the matter out this week. In the matter of the Building Construction Trades Council and their request to place the Gas Consumers' Association of 604 Mission on the "We Don't Patronize List," committee recommended that this be referred to the officers of the Council for adjudication. In the matter of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local 125, and their new wage scale, the changes were noted and the wage scale indorsed subject to the approval of the international. In regard to the matter of Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7 and their wage scale, which was held over from last week at their request, the committee recommends the indorsement subject to the approval of their international; in regard to their request that the Drake Cleaners be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," it was also held over from last week. The committee concurs in their request and places the Drake Cleaners on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Council. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Prizes will be awarded tomorrow evening (Saturday) in the High School of Commerce to schools for best essay in recent contest. Production Machine Operators request all to purchase floor and table lamps bearing the union label of the organization. Steamfitters—Protested ad of Hale Bros. on account of their attitude regarding the Dial Shop. Candy and Confectionery Workers—MacFarlane Candy Shops unfair; membership take notice. Horticulturists and Floriculturists—Navlet Seed Company unfair. Sailors—Department of Commerce has announced that they will not open hiring halls on this Coast or on the East Coast; thank the A.F.L. and Teamsters and all who assisted them; complained of ac-

tivity of Machinists' representative in opposing A.F.L. unions on the waterfront. Department Store Employees—Granat Bros. donated a cup to essay contest held in our schools; still on strike at Kress-Newberry stores. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers—Donated \$20 to Kress-Newberry strikers. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Have signed an agreement with Paramount Moving Picture Studios calling for many betterments. Shoe Clerks No. 410—Have signed a new agreement, making material advances; request a demand for clerks' button. Longshoremen 78-79—Will take court action in the interest of their members to obtain employment; request financial assistance from affiliated unions. Laundry Workers—Are making progress. Street Car Men 518—Are requesting betterments in their scale; purchased \$20 worth of tickets for Label Section show. Machinists—Denied accusation regarding their activities in the Maritime Federation. Cemetery Employees—Have signed an agreement for three years; donated \$20 to Kress-Newberry strikers. Cleaning and Dye House Workers—Will dance tomorrow night at Moose Hall.

New Business—Moved that the Council request all unions to support the standardization of salaries and revenue bonds for power that will be voted on at the May 19 election; motion carried.

Receipts, \$1035; Expenses, \$1715.33.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting on Friday, April 14:

Appeal Court Decision

"Whereas, On April 7, 1939, the District Court of Appeal of the State of California, First Appellate District, Division 2, handed down a decision in the matter involving the Retail Automobile Salesmen, Local Union 1067, and other unions, the effect of which is detrimental to the interests of all organized labor; and

"Whereas, The threat of this decision is greater than any anti-picketing ordinance with which we have ever been confronted, and is a greater threat than Proposition No. 1, which was defeated on the ballot last November by the voters of the State of California; and

"Whereas, The issue developed by this decision is so important that we must immediately set aside all differences of opinion and join with all organized labor to the common end of protecting ourselves against the effects of such decision; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the officers of this Council be instructed to issue invitations immediately to all trade unions in San Francisco, inviting them to send two delegates to a meeting to be held at the

San Francisco Labor Temple Wednesday evening, April 19, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of devising plans and agencies to cope with the problems developed by the decision referred to; and be it further

"Resolved, That there be invited to this meeting the attorneys who participated in the case and such other authorities as may be necessary; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be considered an emergency resolution, and therefore to be acted upon by this meeting tonight without being referred to the executive board or any other committee."

Alaska Salmon Fisheries

"Whereas, For years agreements between the Alaska Packers' Association and American Federation of Labor unions covered work performed in the Territory of Alaska during the fishing season, said agreements covering the maintenance work and preparatory work performed in the Alameda yards of the Alaska Packers' Association; and

"Whereas, The C.I.O., through its puppet organization, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, is attempting another jurisdictional raid on A.F.L. unions and is trying to take over work that rightfully belongs to A.F.L. organizations, and has so belonged for many years; and

"Whereas, Because they voted to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and have remained true to the principles of the A.F.L., some 120 fishermen from the A.F.L. Fishermen's Union at Monterey are being discriminated against by the C.I.O., which is trying to prevent these men, the majority of them having fished for the last fifteen to thirty years in Alaska, and being star gill netters; and

"Whereas, All American Federation of Labor unions whose members are working in the salmon fishing industry have pledged themselves to a policy that all American Federation of Labor unions shall obtain satisfactory agreements with the packers, and until all A.F.L. unions have obtained such satisfaction from the packers, that no A.F.L. union shall sign; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council goes on record as giving its utmost support to all A.F.L. affiliates who wish to negotiate agreements with the Alaska Packers; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Council condemn the disruptive tactics of the C.I.O. and the Maritime Federation; and be it finally

"Resolved, That the Alaska Packers' Association be notified of the action of this Council."

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Market at Stockton Street

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of April 13 Cooks' Union, Local 44, donated \$100 to aid the members of Clerks' Union, Local 1100; \$5 for the aid of the Spanish people, and \$5 for the San Francisco police fund.

Due to the action of Brother Berringer, the matter of an advance to the Hospital Workers was referred back to the executive board.

Your committee that is on the job trying to find ways and means to classify the various kinds of eating houses around town has discovered that the job is not as easy as it looks. They have discovered that they are not dealing with a standardized factory industry but with a scattered decentralized sales agency. They find that there are many houses around town that have nothing in common with any other house, notably the hot dog stands, the White Taverns, and the tea rooms.

In connection with this matter the committee that is trying to classify our membership according to their ability as cooks has discovered that a great many of the people who work in the above-named houses never will be cooks if they live to be 100 years old. In other words, they are finding out that while cooking is a fine art, good cooks are not wanted in a very large number of houses, for the reason that actually there is nothing to cook—only "hot dogs" and hamburger to be murdered. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the standard of living of the workers of this city has fallen greatly in the past few years, despite the high wages that the laborers are supposed to get in their pay envelopes.

All members of organized labor are warned to lay off from buying membership in the co-operative restaurant that is about to operate. The culinary workers have had all the grief that they care for from this kind of business, and they don't want any more. Further, if any organized workers think they are going to solve any of their problems by buying themselves into such affairs at \$10 per throw they are just plain saps and have another think coming. Build your unions, make the bosses give you decent hours, wages and working conditions, then you will have enough money in your jeans to buy anything you need—you won't have to live cheaply nor die in the poorhouse.

Buy only union-made goods; always look for the union house card, label and button. Be a union man and bring all your children up in the same manner. In organized labor there is power, and power is everything these days.

Citizens' City Beautiful Committee

Commends Ingleside Terraces Work

The Ingleside Terraces Homes Association stepped forward this week as an excellent example of enthusiastic district co-operation of home owners for general district beautification which should be noted and followed by other district organiza-

tions, according to a report by Dr. Adolph E. Schmidt, chairman of the Citizens' City Beautiful Committee.

A permanent district clean-up and beautification committee is being formed to keep up the interest of the residents in such "shine" activities as maintenance of gardens, shrub and tree planting, installation of illuminated house numbers, painting of homes, etc.

"We want to see every home in Ingleside Terraces with a new coat of paint in the coming year—not only for the beauty of the terraces but for attraction to Exposition visitors," declared Dr. Schmidt.

New York Unions Will Parade At World's Exposition Opening

Fifteen thousand union laborers, members of unions that have helped build the World's Fair in New York, will march in the parade that opens the fair on April 30. The only reason why there won't be 50,000 union workers in line, or pretty nearly any other number, is that there isn't room for them.

The union list will include everyone from asbestos workers to waterproofers, but the number of all is not yet settled. The marchers will number 4300 painters, 4000 electrical workers, 3000 carpenters, 1000 bricklayers, 700 plumbers and 750 local iron workers.

Military and naval units, veterans' organizations, representatives of the thirty-four states which are taking part in the fair and of sixty foreign nations—all will be in the march. The parade will start at the Perisphere and march to the Court of Peace, where it will have at least 35,000 spectators.

Portland Furniture Manufacturers Sign Union Shop Agreements

Official advice that the Dornbecher Manufacturing Company and the B. P. Johns Furniture Company, furniture manufacturers of Portland, Ore., have signed a union shop agreement covering their workers was received this week by the California State Federation of Labor.

In requesting that the names of the two firms be removed from any unfair lists, Gust Anderson, secretary of the Portland Central Labor Council, asked that appreciation be extended to all California members of organized labor for their co-operation in prosecuting the boycott against the two firms. The agreement was signed following a three months' strike due to a wage cut.

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Public Schools Week

Anticipating the official opening of Public Schools Week throughout the state on April 24, open house will be held at the San Francisco building of the Golden Gate International Exposition on next Saturday afternoon.

Beginning at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, students of the Junior College hotel and restaurant management course will give a demonstration assisted by student hostesses from Girls' High School. Orchestras from Lowell, Polytechnic and Mission High Schools will share responsibility for the musical demonstration from the Court of Whales in the San Francisco building during the afternoon. This phase of activity will be under the joint direction of Miss Alice Rose Power, Charles M. Dennis, director of music; Mrs. Minette Ker Higgins, Girls' High School, and J. Graham Sullivan, San Francisco Junior College.

On the previous evening, Friday, April 21, in the Coliseum at the Exposition, the All-City Band and the San Jose a Cappella Choir will stage a program at 7:45 o'clock.

On next Sunday, April 23, pastors in the several churches co-operate by inviting all members of their congregations to visit the public schools.

The official program, announced by James Leo Halley, includes addresses and exercises in most of the city's schools, in which prominent educators and many public officials will take prominent parts.

Among the speakers on the various programs will be Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College; Judge Alden Ames; Charles S. Morris, president of San Mateo Junior College; Vaughan MacCaughey, editor "Sierra Education News"; Paul Pitman, San Francisco Junior College; Mayor Angelo J. Rossi; Superintendent Joseph P. Nourse, and Hon. C. Harold Caulfield, president of Board of Education.

BIG RAIL SPENDING NEEDED

America's railroads need to spend \$600,000,000 a year for the next five years for equipment, including annual purchase of 100,000 freight cars and 2000 locomotives, according to the Association of American Railroads.



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